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### STRAITS RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

"The worst kind of false economy is that which legislates for slump conditions as if they were permanent."

The above extract is from the final Part of the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of the Straits Settlements to make enquiry into personal emoluments including allowances and all privileges of the nature of personal emoluments; other charges of an annually recurrent nature; and the working of the contract system. The members of the Committee were Messrs. F. M. Baddeley, Dr. Galloway, Mr. V. Gibbons, Mr. J. Lorne and Mr. J. Mitchell; Mr. A. F. Richards being general secretary.

The report says: "We have taken it as an axiom that the efficiency of Government, present or future, must not be impaired or endangered by any proposed reduction."

"The following extracts from the Report will not be without some local interest."

#### RENT.

The question of the rent paid by Government officers was considered and it was agreed that a rent of 72 per cent. of an officer's salary is not excessive, but if electric light fittings are not provided the rent might remain at 66 per cent.

The terms of the Housing Circular No. 11 of 1921 are now under revision. The general principle should be revised on the following lines: (a) the deductions in the case of an officer who is obliged to live in a hotel or boarding-house should be increased; (b) if suitable hotel accommodation is available, the allowance to an officer living in a house other than a Government house should not exceed the amount that may be paid to him if he lived in a hotel.

We consider that no European officer other than Judges (passed and unpassed) and Nursing Sisters, Police Commissioners, Police Inspectors, Wardens and Attendants in Hospitals and Asylums should be exempt from the payment of rent.

The worst kind of false economy is that which legislates for slump conditions as if they were permanent. The Government has in most cases refused to consider the possibility of fixing of salaries on the basis of present abnormal conditions. We consider that they would be equally wise to refuse to be driven into hasty retrenchment by general accusations of extravagance because of a temporary decrease in revenue, which is also the result of abnormal conditions. The past progress and prosperity of this Colony has been very remarkable and its resources still, in the midst of the worst slump in its history, sufficient to provide for a programme of works severely restricted it is true, but still as much as the staff available can reasonably hope to complete within the year. It should be remembered that large sums of money voted for a progressive programme of works will not secure their completion without the staff necessary to supervise them, and that in more prosperous times the budget has been overruled with estimates of work which there was little or no prospect of completing.

The Committee point out how expenditure is affected by the decreased purchasing power of money. That revenue is also in the depreciated coin, and it is a fallacy to think that because the revenue is four times what it was in 1913, it can buy four times the services which the former could buy.

#### INCREASED PERSONNEL.

There is no doubt that the personnel of the various Government departments has increased in order to cope with the increasing activities and the widening scope of Government, and in the process there was always the danger that expansion would go on rather than was absolutely necessary. In the spacious times of the recent past it was to be expected that there would be a gradual and unconscious weakening of the rigorous scrutiny of increases of staff and expenditure which was a marked feature of the administration of former years and while we do not go so far as to say that the Government service is greatly over-stuffed for the work which is expected to be performed, the fact that the limit has been passed, that reductions must be effected and that proposals for the creation of appointments and applications for increases of staff must be most strongly resisted.

We have indicated some of the ways in which economy may be practised, but it is beyond our powers to examine minutely the details of each department. These must be left to the heads of departments, and while we do not expect any immediate change in mental attitude, we feel that the only hope of thorough reform lies in the willing co-operation and example of Heads of Departments. We have no doubt that there are many economies which can be effected when an active determination to avoid unnecessary expenditure prevails throughout the Public Service. We therefore recommend that Heads of Departments should review the more recent additions to their subordinate staff and by a combination of duties endeavour to reduce their numbers.

The difficulties caused by a shortage of houses have been intensified in the last few years by the arrival of large numbers of young married officers and we are of opinion that the conditions of life in the East are such that it might reasonably be laid down that European officers marrying under the age of 28 shall not be granted any privilege or allowance which is not granted to an unmarried officer.

It will be noticed that we have not dealt with the possibility of retrenchment by better coordination of the functions of Government and the different Municipalities; that there is some overlapping which might be avoided we regard as very probable and we recommend that Government should view the possibility of retrenchment on those lines. The process necessarily is slow and the retrenchment effected would be the result of mutual adjustment whenever a suitable opportunity arises.

In conclusion, while it may be difficult to indicate that there has been any appreciable fall in the cost of living, there is (Continued at foot of next column.)

### HONGKONG.

#### AS SEEN BY A SIAMESE TRAVELLER.

The *Bangkok Times* is publishing "Travel Notes" by a Siamese. In a recent chapter the following references were made to Hongkong.

"It was with a deep sigh of relief that I found myself at Hongkong only the next morning after a rough but eventful voyage of seven hard days."

My fellow passenger already referred to had on several occasions assumed that Hongkong was the finest port in the East. So far as its beautiful scenery is concerned I am inclined to agree with him. The Hongkong buildings are generally lofty and when seen from a distance seem to be standing one on the top of the other. The best time and place to see Hongkong is on a moonlight night and from one of the numerous ships lying in the middle of the harbour. At night the whole town is lighted up, illuminating the world and presenting a scene so picturesque as to beggar description. Great credit is due to the ingenious engineer or engineers who planned the town. After a visit up the Peak one cannot help admiring them for having so cleverly made a beautiful city out of a veritable mountain. The harbour, on the other hand, is one of the most wonderful of sights, being full of all kinds of craft from the largest ocean liner down to the pitiful dirty-looking little Chinese sampans.

RICK-SHAW AND TEAMWORE.

They have an excellent rickshaw control in Hongkong. The fare is incredibly cheap and does not fluctuate according to the will of the passenger or the driver. The rates are fixed and are clearly placarded in front of the passenger's seat. Thus a street scene between the public and the passengers is commonly elsewhere, is almost unknown here. The present writer earnestly hopes that some day before long the same system will also be found feasible in his own home city.

The Hongkong tramcar is another feature that Bangkok may do well to copy. It is a two-storied, airy and spacious. When one sees a Bangkok tram so full of passengers one can only say that the Hongkong tram is really a pity that the idea of a two-storied car has never been recommended to the local companies.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Hongkong is comparatively cheap. Indeed so far as my own experience of the East goes it is the lowest of all the important ports north of Bangkok. I dined with a friend one day at a Chinese restaurant which is patronised by Europeans and Asiatics alike, and they charged me only six cents per head for the meal of five or six dishes, not counting the dessert. Other commodities are also moderately cheap.

HOUSING IS AN OLD PROBLEM.

The Hongkong climate is greatly to my liking. I found it neither too cold nor too hot, but exactly the medium of the two extremes. Considered from all points of view Hongkong is a very comfortable place to live in just now.

I have a strong prejudice against the Hongkong Chinese winter dress. It looks clumsy and does not become the wearer at all, however much he may try to smarten up. The shapeless upper dress is as short as and even uglier than the mess jacket. The sleeves are right-angled and the front part is buttoned up to the neck. The nether garment resembles more or less a woman's loose-fitting skirt. The whole attire, which will not be complete without a pair of large goggles and a modern felt hat or an old-fashioned Chinese fez, looks clumsy, and all the more so if the wearer is walking. The more so if the dress on the other hand, more particularly that of a girl student, is smart and chic.

HONGKONG'S DISTINCTION (1).

There is one great distinction in Hongkong which is worth mentioning. As is known, Hongkong is an island, and opposite to it is Kowloon where one takes train to Canton, the most progressive part of China, between the island and the mainland lies the strait which embodies the beautiful Hongkong harbour, and to cross this strait one must go in a boat. If one wants to go to Kowloon in the most economical and quickest way one must travel by one of the ferry boats. Now these ferries are divided into two classes. The upper deck is reserved for the so-called foreigners and the lower for the natives. These two classes have separate booking offices and separate landings and can no more mix than white and oil. Those in decent European dress, be they Europeans, Americans or Asiatics are not admitted to the second class. Of course the first class fare is double that of the second. Enquiries of the fact, I went first to the second class office and was almost driven away to the other by the seemingly irritated booking clerk. I was very curious to know what would be the result if I persisted in travelling as a second-class passenger and was willing to do so, but the idea of being the centre of all attention was intolerable.

[Any person acquainted with the ferry service could have guessed the Siamese traveller's mind of these erroneous impressions had he discussed the question while he was in Hongkong. There is no racial discrimination on the ferries. A coolie can travel on the upper deck if he pays the upper deck fare and a European can travel second class if he chooses to do so. What probably happened when the Siamese traveller went to the second class booking office was that the clerk saw that he was not a traveller of the ferry "second class" type, and made some effort to direct him to the first-class booking office.—ED.]

no difficulty in acting the general tendency to an easing of the situation which may be followed by a decline in costs. We do not wish to usurp the functions of the Standing Advisory Committee on the cost of living, but we suggest that the time has come for a review of the whole situation with the object of reducing or terminating allowances based on the cost of living at the earliest possible date. In no case should such an allowance be paid on an allowance.

### THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

#### [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 29th.

There is no change in the situation. The big Department Stores together with the more important shops are still shy of returning to "business as usual." Looting and other outrages have diminished, due probably to stricter surveillance of the Kwangtung troops. In the city and on the bund I saw a few small batches of soldiers patrolling the streets carrying large banners announcing that they were merely to protect the public.

Nevertheless the people still feel that trouble is imminent. The Chinese shops continue to send their stocks away and those that are entirely closed to business invariably have a notice on the door to this effect: "Goods all removed, transactions temporarily suspended." Even some foreign firms in Nam Kwai (South China Suburb) are removing their stocks to Shanghai.

Censorship of both the Press and the Post is very strict. The Chinese papers contain no mention whatever of looting, and are very shy of referring to any fighting in any part of the Province. The *Canton Times* makes hardly any mention of anything relative to the political situation, confining itself to other articles.

Ip Kai, the Chief Director of Operations, has issued a proclamation forbidding persons to speak of rumours on the pretext that the spreading of unfounded rumours is detrimental to the preservation of peace and likely to create panic amongst the people. The penalty for infringement is shooting, and as it would be very difficult to prove that genuine news is not a rumour, most people are apt to be reticent.

DR. SUN WILL LEAVE ON ONE CONDITION.

Yesterday the Nine Charitable Institutions held a meeting and organised a "Peace Protection Society." A delegation was appointed and through C. C. Wu it got in touch with Dr. Sun. (It is said that an American who is acting as some sort of adviser to Sun was also present at the interview.) Dr. Sun stated that he would go to Shanghai on condition that Chap did not return to Canton and take charge, but if Chap was to return he would not hesitate to fight. The delegation could not see Chan but managed to interview Ip Kai, who said that he had no authority to request anything to leave or come to Canton, but he gave an undertaking that he would use every endeavour to preserve the peace in Canton.

#### MILITARY PLANS.

A reliable informant tells me that Hsu Shung Chi (Sun's leader of the 1st Kwangtung Army against Kiangsi) will try to come down the North River and attack Canton. His plan will be to endeavour to operate via Ching (on the railway between Shikwan and Namhung) and attack Wuchow, where Chan has his headquarters. He will probably try to effect an enveloping movement with the double object of surrounding Wuchow and cutting Chan's line of communication with Canton. This seems a thoroughly defensible plan, as he has no supply of ammunition to fall back upon. Even if he got through he could only gain his final objective by attacking Canton, which would antagonise popular opinion. In a Chinese campaign this is a very important factor. Whereas if he got to Wuchow he could deal a very heavy blow and then consolidate his position from there. At present, nobody is in a position to gauge whether he will succeed to any degree, as the situation is continually changing.

If he started this project Chan could not very well divert all his forces on the North River as there are other pro-Sun troops in that area that could engage their attention.

It is also said that if Sun decides to fight, the marines at Whampoa under Chan Chak and Sun Cheung Ku will endeavour to cross the river and proceed via Tungpo with the object of attacking the wharf, which is the first station from Canton to the Kowloon-Canton Railway. This movement would also threaten Chan's communications.

In about a week or ten days I think developments will make the situation clearer.

Meanwhile, Chan has his plans to cope with any developments that may arise. Troops under Yang Sik Leung, Hung Luk and others are being moved to the last three in case Hsu Shung Chi does manage to come down.

#### AN EXODUS FROM WUCHOW.

Another factor from a rather unexpected source has arisen. Cheung Hoi Yue, a former Yunnan division commander under General Li Lich Chun, has a few thousand troops whose advance guards are already at Wuchow. The people up there are very much scared that trouble may occur and an exodus has begun. He is pro-Sun and his troops have been in Kwangsi since Tong Kai Yew regained the Tuchunship in Yunnan. A small portion of these troops are Hunanese. Their intention probably is to come into Kwangtung to aid Sun.

#### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Heungshan has declared its independence of the Canton Government and is flagrantly ignoring it. Reports have also come in that there is a probability of Tainan P'u-Yan declaring independence in Hainan Island.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### A DEFENDANT WHO TOLD LIES.

#### TRIED TO INCRIMINATE AN INNOCENT MAN.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistracy yesterday morning was set the problem of deciding the true ownership of a quantity of dutiable cigarettes. Two men were charged with possession but one—the second defendant—swore that he was a coolie engaged by the first defendant to carry the cigarettes whilst the other at first was emphatic that he did not know the second defendant, he testified and then added that he had lived in Hongkong for quite a long time. After a severe cross-examination by the Magistrate the man finally altered his tale and said that he had just arrived in Hongkong by the *Tai Lee*.

The Magistrate found the first defendant guilty of the unlawful possession of cigarettes and discharged the second defendant saying to the first defendant: "It seems perfectly clear that you arrived in Hongkong in the early morning by boat. Your tale is not true. You hesitated over it. You were obviously telling lies. I cannot see any reason why the second defendant should point out your lie. I believe the second defendant. He is discharged. I am going to convict you for having these cigarettes."

A fine of \$20 with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment was ordered.

### DYNAMITING FISH.

#### HEAVY FINES IMPOSED.

Five men, who were caught by the Police in Tatum Bay dynamiting, were fined \$100 each at the Magistracy yesterday with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

A Police Sergeant said that he heard the explosion and on investigating the matter found a number of fish floating on the surface of the water dead. One of the defendants was scoping the fish out of the water with baskets. One of the defendants was in a small boat with a powerful light to attract the fish.

A similar charge was brought against eight other fishermen and a further charge of illegal possession of dynamite was preferred against the master of the fishing junk.

The master of the junk admitted possession and when asked by the Magistrate why he used dynamite replied that he was starving and had to get fish for food.

The Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell), however, ordered people to get a living at fishing without using dynamite, why can't you?

The master was fined \$700 for using dynamite and \$50 for being in possession of the explosives. The remaining seven men were fined \$25 each.

### CASE OF RONALD TRUE.

#### HOME SECRETARY ORDERS AN ENQUIRY.

Extraordinary interest was caused by a London extract of date June 13th, has been aroused by the Home Secretary's action in reprieving the death sentence on Ronald True, ex-air officer, and ordering his committal to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. True was sentenced to death for the murder of a prostitute, the jury rejecting the plea of insanity. The Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence and a respite was granted on the report of three distinguished alienists to whom Mr. Short referred the question of True's mental condition. Newspapers contrast the decision with the execution of the country boy Jacob for the murder of Lady White in a West End hotel, despite the jury's recommendation to mercy and a public petition. True is reputed to be the son of a titled woman. Mr. Justice Aveyer, in charging the jury, said that the Home Secretary's action on the list were symptomatic of the post-war recrudescence of crime was abating. Referring to the True case, he said it was doubtful whether the abatement would continue if the inflicting of penalties was left to the discretion of Harley Street specialists.

In the course of a statement in the House of Commons on the True case, Mr. Short said that the principle that an insane man should not undergo execution had been established in law for three hundred years. It was his statutory duty to establish a medical court of enquiry and in doing so he was in no way running contrary to the views of the judges. He assured the House that he knew nothing about True or his relations and had communicated with nobody on the subject except the judge and the Home Office had not received any communication from anybody. He hoped the House would believe that in the matter he was actuated solely by the merits of the case. The motion for adjournment in order to debate the matter was defeated only twenty-seven voting in favour of an adjournment.

(It has been stated that True was in the Chinese Maritime Customs service at Shanghai a few years ago.)

Kwing Kwong, a clansman of Chan Kwing Ming, does not like the idea of Ip Kai taking the post; hence the discontent.

### SUN'S FORTS ATTACKED?

It was rumoured in Canton tonight that firing to a considerable extent had been heard round Whampoa, the defence being that the Chinese Chow forts (held by Sun) were being attacked. The firing was heard between 4 and 5 p.m. Tomorrow when the Whampoa junk comes in, I will be able to confirm it or otherwise.

### COAL JUNKS COMMANDEERED.

Chinese business men say that several junks loaded with coal from Hongkong were commandeered by Chan Chak at Whampoa for the use of the naval vessels under his command. This points to a probability of action by these men-of-war in the near future.



## DISPUTE OVER A VERBAL CONTRACT.

MEANING OF AN AMERICANISM TRY HIM OUT.  
EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE.

Mr. C. Lauritsen and the Dragon Motor Garage Co., Ltd., were sued in the Summary Court before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, by Mr. Oscar Leonard Anderson, motor mechanic. The plaintiff claimed a month's salary, unpaid, of \$250 a month and three months' salary, viz., \$750, in lieu of notice, as damages for wrongful dismissal. The Company counter-claimed for \$250, being damages wrongfully done to an A.C.E. motor bicycle.

Mr. M. H. Turner represented the plaintiff and Mr. E. L. Donny the Garage Company.

Mr. Turner explained that the plaintiff was in Manila in February last and he heard from a Mr. Getz that Mr. Lauritsen was looking for a motor mechanic. He came to Hongkong and Mr. Lauritsen took him on at \$250 a month and under took, when business was better, to give an increase of salary. "I mention this," said Mr. Turner because it is rather a low wage for a man in the plaintiff's position; motor mechanics usually get \$350 a month. Relations between the parties were perfectly amicable in March, April and May but on June 2nd, the plaintiff unfortunately met with an accident in which a new motor cycle was smashed. Mr. Turner said that the plaintiff was told to take from the garage to the workshop a new motor cycle, which had just been sold for \$950. He was to make certain adjustments and he made these and was riding the machine back to the central district. In Wanchai Road he was overtaking some rickshas one of which was in the centre of the road. He sounded his horn but, as the ricksha did not go to the left, and the right hand side of the road was clear, he went over to the right in order to pass. When he was close behind the ricksha, the pillion suddenly and unexpectedly swerved to the right and to avoid a collision he also swerved. Unfortunately he collided with a telephone pole and considerably damaged the machine and hurt himself. The speed of the motor bicycle at the time was between 15 and 20 miles an hour. A few days later the plaintiff received a note from Mr. Lauritsen telling him that his services were no longer required from that day, and that his last month's salary was retained to pay for at least some of the damage to the motor cycle.

Mr. Turner drew attention to the traffic regulations which directed drivers to overtake other vehicles on the right, except in the case of trucks, for which there were special instructions. He hoped to prove that there was no negligence on the plaintiff's part and to show, on the authorities, that in that event an employee was not liable to be dismissed on account of the damage done, nor liable to his master in damages for the consequences of an accident.

The plaintiff gave evidence as to the facts mentioned by his solicitor. He said he offered to pay for the damage to the cycle, if Mr. Lauritsen thought it was his fault, and Mr. Lauritsen replied that it would take a year to pay it out of his salary. His offer to pay was not accepted.

In reply to Mr. Donny's plaintiff said he accepted employment in Hongkong because it was a better place than Manila for a man with malaria.

Mr. Donny: You can easily get malaria in Hongkong.

The witness confessed that he had just lost his job in Manila. He denied that Mr. Lauritsen had several times found fault with his work and efficiency. Mr. Lauritsen was at times a little short-tempered; he admitted this himself and asked witness not to take offence thereat.

Mr. Donny questioned the plaintiff at some length about the accident and suggested that his story was that although he saw the ricksha forty yards ahead he could not pull up but ran into the telephone standard. "Was that not so?" said Mr. Donny appealing to the Judge.

"Question the witness," not me, Mr. Donny," replied the Puisse Judge.

The plaintiff re-told his story of the accident. He explained that it was not usual to pull up on seeing a ricksha 40 yards ahead; the object was to overtake it and pass it.

Mr. Donny suggested that the plaintiff had no authority to drive the machine from the repair shop, but the Judge elicited that he was actually told by Mr. Lauritsen to drive it to the repair shop.

The Judge (to Mr. Donny): On what ground do you justify this dismissal?

Mr. Donny: In connection with the accident.

Mr. C. H. Getz gave evidence that he was present when the plaintiff was engaged. Mr. Lauritsen said he would try the plaintiff, and the wages would be \$250 a month to start with, and more if everything went well.

The Judge: Did he say, "I will pay you a salary if you are satisfactory"?

Witness: No; he did not say that.

INTERPRETING "AMERICAN".

Mr. Donny did not know whether the witness "could interpret American," but the expression the defence claimed to have used was, "try him out."

The witness thought it meant giving a man a certain amount of time to see if he was satisfactory or not.

Mr. Turner: I have been in America and Canada. It means "I will take you on and give you \$250 a month." It means really, "I will engage you."

The Judge: I think it means, "Whether you are satisfactory or not, I will pay you something. If you are not satisfactory, I will let you know."

Mr. Donny stated that the defence was that they were justified in dismissing the plaintiff on the ground of gross negligence which had resulted in the loss of a valuable machine.

The Judge: Have you any evidence to call as to the accident?

Mr. Donny: I cannot, because nobody saw it.

Mr. Turner agreed that if the Judge found gross negligence the plaintiff was out of Court.

Mr. Lauritsen gave evidence that he engaged the plaintiff "on trial" it was impossible to say how long it would take to try a man; it might take a month, three months, or even a year.

The Judge: You could say, any day, "I am not satisfied and you must go."

Witness: Yes. The witness also said that, after the accident, the plaintiff offered to pay for the damage and he replied, "That is not much use as I would have to keep you a year to pay for it."

He told the plaintiff he was not fit to run rickshas. He visited the scene of the accident the same day and found that the iron base of the telephone pole had been shifted two inches by the impact; this suggested that the plaintiff must have been driving the machine at a high rate of speed. In witness's opinion, he was taking the risk so fast that he could not negotiate it. Witness estimated the damage to the motor cycle at \$900.

In cross examination, Mr. Lauritsen said he would have driven on the ricksha's left, seeing that the pillion was breaking the rule of the road. Mr. Turner remarked that that would have been contrary to traffic regulations.

TERMS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Turner cross-examined as to the terms of the plaintiff's engagement. Did Mr. Lauritsen really suggest that a European on such a salary was on trial from day to day, although he was paid monthly and had been there three months?

Mr. Lauritsen said he did.

Mr. Turner: Is that a common term of employment in Hongkong?

Witness: It is in the U.S.A.

We are not worrying about the U.S.A., we are in Hongkong now. Could you produce evidence that this is common?—Yes.

I put it to you that you could do nothing of the sort, and you know it.

The Judge: Does it matter very much? The word "on trial" must have some meaning, I take it there is a limit set to the trial period.

Witness: There was no period set.

The Judge: He was on trial indefinitely?

Mr. Turner: He had been on trial for three months and during all that period was subject to one hour's notice?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Turner: I put it to you that a month's notice, at least, was necessary, and for skilled men three months, where there is no written agreement at all.

Witness: Not if he is on trial.

The Judge: I suggest that meaning will work out to this: that the plaintiff was not entitled to notice.

Mr. Turner would not admit that, nor that the words "on trial" were part of the terms.

The Judge: I think you will have to admit that the words "on trial" have got to be read into the contract.

"At this point the hearing was adjourned until Monday and the Judge told the defence that if they wanted to satisfy him that the plaintiff was negligent in regard to the accident they would have to produce some independent evidence." His Lordship also intimated that he would hear "either from the plaintiff's side or to the meaning to be attached to the words "on trial."

## HONGKONG'S SHIPBUILDING RECORD.

## LAST STEAMER BUILT ON THE CHINA COAST.

## SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING AT TAIKOO, YESTERDAY.

The *Rheconor*, described by Mr. G. M. Young as "the largest ship built in Hongkong or China" was very successfully launched at Taikoo Dockyard yesterday morning. She has a total gross tonnage of 8,040 tons, and will be able to carry about 13,500 tons of cargo.

The ship is another addition to the Blue Funnel fleet, of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. The launching ceremony, was performed by Mrs. C. W. Beckwith (wife of the Harbour Master) in the presence of a large gathering, amongst whom were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn) and Mrs. Severn, Commodore Grace, and Mrs. Grace, Lady Ross Davies, Commander and Mrs. C. W. Beckwith, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher, Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mrs. Reid, Capt. Beanning, R.N., Mr. Thornton, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. Percy Cox, Mrs. T. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Sir Eric and Lady Stuart Taylor, Mr. H. P. Winslow, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. J. Steel, Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. K. E. Dreig, Mr. B. McGregor, Mr. D. Abbey, Mr. A. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Ram and the Misses Ram, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. F. W. James, Mr. M. E. F. Airey, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Captain Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kent, and others.

The actual launching ceremony over the company adjourned to partake of refreshments.

After thanking those present for attending the ceremony, Mr. Young said he was very pleased that Messrs. Alfred Holt recognised the Dockyard's ability to build ships of the high standard required and placed with it the order for the *Rheconor*. She was the largest steamer ever built in Hongkong or China. (Applause). She is the proof not only of the faith the owners had in the China trade but of their belief that the shipyards of Hongkong could build for it and the speaker felt that the *Rheconor* would fully justify their confidence. (Applause). He united on the gathering to drink "good luck" to the *Rheconor*. When this had been complied with the speaker proposed the health of Mrs. Beckwith, who christened the ship, and presented her with a small souvenir of the occasion.

Replying on behalf of his wife, Comdr. Beckwith thanked Mr. Young and Mr. Reid for their kindness and courtesy in asking Mrs. Beckwith to take part in the ceremony of launching this magnificent vessel, and thanked them also for the handsome souvenir, which he was sure she would always treasure as a memento of the occasion. It was a little difficult to find anything fresh to say. The ground had been fully covered during the last few years owing to the large number of ships built in the Colony. The speaker mentioned that in 1921, a bad year for trade and shipping, Great Britain launched half a million tons more than all the rest of the world and in that year Hongkong launched 14,000 tons more than all the other Colonies and Dependencies (including Australia) put together. (Applause). Hongkong had established a shipbuilding trade of considerable possibilities. (Applause). The speaker congratulated Mr. Reid and his very able staff on this magnificent vessel, and wished the ship all success and prosperity.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government proposed prosperity to the Dockyard, coupled with the name of Mr. Reid.

Replying, Mr. Reid said next to being married this was the pleasantest day of his life. (Laughter). He felt very glad that the *Rheconor* was now in the water. They were getting used to launching big ships, but one always felt up to the last moment that something might go wrong. The Dockyard had a first-class staff and they had done what they set out to do. He felt sure that when the *Rheconor* came to do her trial trip she would give a good account of herself and Messrs. Holt & Company would have as good a ship as had been built in any part of the United Kingdom.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The principal dimensions of the vessel are:—Length over-all 477 ft. 6 inches, breadth over-all 58 ft. 4 inches, and 25 ft. 3 inches depth to upper deck from bottom of keel, the total gross tonnage being 8,040, and deadweight carrying capacity will be about 10,000 tons. The *Rheconor* has two complete decks with orlop deck forward, poop, bridge and fore-castle and gun-deck-house at fore end of bridge, two pole masts and ten derricks poles, also six cargo masts. The vessel has a raking stern, elliptical stern, and cellular double bottom all fore and aft, the wings of which have been carried well up the sides of the vessel. Eight watertight bulkheads are carried to the upper deck.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A WITNESS WHO DEFAULTED.  
SUBPOENAED MAN FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

For having failed to appear on a subpoena, the Shui was brought before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) at the Summary Court, yesterday morning, and asked to give an explanation for his non-appearance.

Shui had sent a letter saying that he was busy and his Honour asked him if he had anything further to add. The pleaded that an architect came to see him on important business.

The Judge, in fining him \$50, said: You are liable to two months' imprisonment. It is contempt of Court. The next time you are subpoenaed and don't appear you will be sent to prison.

A PLUCKY GIRL.  
CHASED AND STRUGGLED WITH ARMED MAN.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, Mr. Landell heard a case in which two men were charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at No. 10, Leung I Fong, last Saturday. The story told was that four men entered a sub-contractor's house, about 11 p.m., and told the contractor's wife that they had come from Yunnan to see her husband. They asked for a cup of tea. When the woman came back with the tea the four men forced her into a cubicle where one of the men threw her on to the bed, pointed a dagger at her and took from her wrists a pair of bangles valued at \$100. About that time the daughter of the house returned from the well with a bucket of water. On seeing the robbers assaulting her mother the girl shouted "Save life!" Yung was heard below and the robbers fled. After a long chase along High Street, Centre Street, and Bonham Road the girl seized one of the men. An Indian Police Sergeant and a Chinese constable saw the robber throw the girl violently away when she caught hold of his sleeve, but he fell into their hands. The other three men were arrested in Second Street. Both men were in possession of daggers. The other two men escaped.

After taking testimony as to the chase and arrest the case was adjourned to Monday next.

SMART POLICE WORK.  
MORE ARMED ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Three men have been arrested by the Police on a charge of being concerned in a highway robbery which took place in Canton Road on Wednesday night, when a Chinese fireman and his friend were held up and robbed of their money.

The fireman and his friend were returning to the Tsui Shu Tsui Fire Station in rickshas at about 11 p.m. when the three robbers, one of whom was armed with a dagger, rushed in front of the rickshas and threatened the occupants. They stole from their victims \$14 and a cigarette holder. Directly the robbers disappeared the fireman telephoned for police assistance. A search was made of all the workshops in the vicinity and three men were arrested on suspicion. One of the men confessed to the crime and acting on his information the stolen cigarette holder was discovered in a brocade close by.

## RICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The French Consul at Manila has informed the Government of French Indo-China that there is an estimated deficit of 1,250,000 cavans of 75 litres in the rice harvest in the Philippines as compared with last year. In addition the large stocks that existed in 1921 are exhausted, and rice will have to be imported. The Saigon market benefits most on these occasions.

## GIVING THE VESSEL SIX CARGO HOLDS.

The space under the fore-castle has been fitted for emigrants, while the space under the poop has been utilized for the accommodation of sailors and firemen. Petty officers' rooms are on the bridge deck alongside the engine casing. In the head-house at the fore end of the bridge deck, the saloon, engineers' rooms and three state-rooms have been arranged, and in the deck over the saloon is a steel house containing the captain's day and night cabins, also four rooms for officers. Over this house again is the navigating bridge with wheel house and chart room. The vessel is supplied with eighteen steam inches with derricks carrying loads varying from 2 tons to 40 tons. A powerful Maxon wireless apparatus is installed, with suitable rooms for the operators.

The machinery consists of one set of Parsons latest turbines driving through a sub-reduction gearing and capable of developing a total shaft horse power of 400. Steam is supplied to the turbines by two large double-ended boilers; one single-ended auxiliary boiler is also provided, and all the foregoing working pressure of 230 lbs. Electric light is fitted throughout the ship. When plotted and on service the *Rheconor* will attain a speed of 14 knots.

YOU WILL GET  
QUALITY AND SERVICE

## LANE, CRAWFORD'S

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS  
OF THE FINEST QUALITY  
AT MOST ECONOMICAL PRICES.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH  
THOSE YOU HAVE BEEN  
PAYING.

OUR QUALITY WILL SPEAK  
FOR ITSELF.

FREE DELIVERIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TELEPHONE 1741.

A NEW STOCK OF  
BAROGRAPHS.

The  
Special Self Recording Barometer

Marine Mercurial Barometer

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS



FOR

JUNE-JULY.



JUST RECEIVED

AT

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

**Powell**  
TELEPHONE 3146.



"ATLAS"  
SHIRTS for SUMMER  
WEAR.

We have a good assortment  
of White Shirts in Substantial  
Light-Weight Materials with  
Stiff, Double or Button Cuff.

"Atlas" Shirts are Perfect  
fitting, the wear and dye  
being guaranteed.

DRESS SHIRTS  
A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD.

## NOTICE

ON SATURDAY, 1st July, all Departments will be closed.  
The Hongkong Dispensary will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1922. [1173]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

OUR Offices (General and Machinery) have THIS DAY been transferred from 25, Des Vaux Road, Central, to the Sincere Finance of the Bank of China Building, 4, Queen's Road Central.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO. [1173]

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

BATHING SEASON, 1922—REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MEMBERS' FRIENDS may become Bathing Members at a charge of \$15.00 for Double Tickets and \$10.00 for Single Tickets from July to October inclusive, on entering their names, together with the names of their property, in the register provided for that purpose at the Club House, when Bathing Tickets will be issued.  
By Order of the General Committee, F. G. VAUX, Hon. Secretary. [1174]

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

AN Open Air Moonlight Dance will take place on the New Lawn at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 8.15 p.m.  
Tickets, including Refreshments, \$2. May be obtained by Members and their Friends from An Mow at the Club House.  
Bathing Permitted.  
J. S. McCANN, By Order of the Committee. [1176]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KUTSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not landed by the 30th July, will be subject to loss.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. General Managers. [1175]

## S.S. "CHAMBOARD"

## SERVICES CONTRACTUALS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LONDON & GENOA, via "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOCQ", in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained undelivered after the 2nd of July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 5th of July or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 10 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
A. JOHARD, Acting Agent. [1164]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "GLAUCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 27th June. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless intimation has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th July, or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [1167]

## INTIMATIONS

## BANK HOLIDAY

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, 1st July, 1922. Hongkong, 27th June, 1922. [1165]

## IMPORTS &amp; EXPORTS OFFICE GENERAL HOLIDAY

THIS DEPARTMENT will be open for all purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1922. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports. Hongkong, 27th June, 1922. [1166]

## NOTICE

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Tricycles, Cars, Vans and Drivers of Motor Vehicles ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Licenses for same are due for Renewal on JULY 1st, 1922.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, 28th June, 1922. [1173]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, JULY 8th, commencing at 4.45 p.m.  
The Charge for admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.  
The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1168]

## NOTICE

THE ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, HONGKONG.

JUDGMENT was delivered on the 28th day of May, 1922, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in an action which was brought by Case Incorporated against Messrs. OREN & CO., INC. OF MANILA which decided (inter alia) that CASE, INCORPORATED, carrying on business at Hongkong, Hongkong, under the style of the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY was entitled to the exclusive use of certain Trade Marks and also Trade Names, to-wit: "LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE," "EL COMETA DEL ORIENTE" and "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO" used by him in connection with the sale of cigars manufactured by the said Factory. The Trade Marks in question can be inspected at any time in the Office of the undersigned and bear the said Trade Names or one of them.  
On the 17th day of May 1922, on behalf of Mr. INGHAM and the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, Hongkong, the undersigned circulated notices to this effect together with copies of the Trade Marks and Trade Names in question to various cigar dealers and retailers in Hongkong. In spite of this fact, we are informed that various dealers are selling cigars bearing the various Trade Marks and Trade Names in question which cigars have not been manufactured by the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, Hongkong.  
DEACON LOCKER, DEACON & HAISTON, Solicitors for Case Incorporated and The Orient Tobacco Manufactory. [1161]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. (INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

## NOTICE

CERTIFICATE No. 2901 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWK of 70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWK, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.  
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1159]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

Your health depends upon your Ice Box.

Insure yourself against Summer ailments by having everything cooled with our pure

## CRYSTAL ICE

PASS BOOKS ON APPLICATION.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## INTIMATIONS

KULING GENERAL HOSPITAL (For Foreigners).

Altitude 3,500 feet above Sea-level.

## TUBERCULAR SECTION.

1. Emphasis is laid upon fresh air treatment combined with tonics and graduated exercises.
2. Patients are accommodated in HUTS where a maximum of fresh air is insured both summer and winter while under exposure is carefully guarded against.
3. Meals are served in the huts by a tray service.
4. Day and night attendants are responsible for the general comfort and satisfaction of the patients.
5. The Matron is a competent trained nurse who has had years of experience in caring for such patients both in China and Home Sanatoria.
6. Rates vary from \$4.50 to \$8.00 per day payable monthly in advance. They are applicable only for patients remaining for over a period of three months. These prices are inclusive and cover medical fees, ordinary medicines, board and laundry.
7. Patients are required to present certificates which state the stage to which the disease has progressed and the present condition of the patient.
8. When desired arrangements can be made to meet patients upon their arrival at Kuling in order to facilitate transportation to Kuling.

Postal Address:—The Secretary, KULING GENERAL HOSPITAL, KULING. Registered Telegraphic Address:—BARNIN, KULING.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1.	Shamshui New Road, Lot No. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.	As per map plan.	about 1,000	4	3,300

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes ABC, QY, RF, RU, RW.

WANTED.—Chinese Hand Made Lace European Buyer wishes to get into touch with Large Dealers. Write Box 723, c/o Daily Press Office. [116]

WANTED.—Position by an Experienced Book-keeper, well conversant in accounting, typewriting and general office routine. Apply to Box T.G., c/o Daily Press Office. [114]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L., c/o Daily Press Office. [114]

TO LET.—Single and Double Bed Sitting Rooms To Let. Mid level. For terms etc., Apply Box T.D., c/o Daily Press Office. [151]

TO LET.—Top Flat in Orient Buildings, Coronation Road, Kowloon, Apply Box "T.A." c/o Daily Press Office. [178]

LANE CRAWFORD, LTD., GROCERIES DEPARTMENT.—Saturday, July 1st being a Public Holiday. Orders placed on Friday, June 30th will be delivered on that date and entered as July 1st, if required. [185]

## TO LET

From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required. SUITE of 5 OFFICES, and FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Cornhill Street Central, Verandah to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

## FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet of water-front at Swatow with modern stone brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [45]

## FOR SALE

## ABSOLUTELY NEW

- (1) Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Boring Oil Engines. Bore 225 per minute.
  - (2) Two 60 BHP. two cylinder Boring Oil Engines direct connected to 25 K. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back board field rheostat for each machine.
  - (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 10 tons.
- Apply to Boliden, c/o Daily Press Office. [80]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S

SUPERIOR LAVENDER

TALCUM POWDER

Very Refreshing and Soothing in Hot Damp Weather.

Good for Toilet and Nursery.

Large tin for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

## BIRTH

STALKER.—At the French Hospital, on June 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. STALKER, Quarry Bay, a daughter. [1177]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 30th, 1922.

## THE ETERNAL IRISH QUESTION.

A Book published in England about a year ago under the title "When Labour Rules" attracted a good deal of attention. The author was the Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., a well-known Labour leader, and his object was to remove anxieties felt in many circles by making a plain statement of what he believed would be the effect of Labour Government. Among other things he told his readers how Labour would deal with the eternal Irish problem. Since the book was published the problem has been dealt with practically on the lines that Mr. THOMAS says a Labour Government would deal with it—that is to say, it has been conceded that Ireland is a nation, and that the Irish should decide their own destiny. Mr. THOMAS, however, did not think it would be right to allow the Irish to form themselves into a republic; he did not believe the majority of the Irish people wished to see Ireland a republic, but he did not see why a plebiscite could not be taken on the question. All these questions have since been settled. The Imperial Government has magnanimously allowed Ireland to become a "Free State"—a self-governing state with certain necessary imperial ties which are more helpful than hurtful to Ireland. But is Ireland contented and happy? The daily cable news provides a most disappointing answer to the question. Mr. THOMAS agreed that the Irish are "a peculiar race." "They are very lovable and very charming," he wrote. "One will find in their houses a Sinn Feiner, a Unionist, a Catholic and

a Protestant mixing in perfect amity, dining together and being in agreement on most things or as many things as you would find the average dinner party in the average English house. Yet, to-morrow, the Sinn Feiner and the Unionist will be firing at each other from behind barricades! It would be comic, if it were not so tragic." It would indeed. Mr. THOMAS hoped that if the Imperial Government withdrew "the irritation provided by the jackboot," Ireland would work out her salvation through industrial association rather than through political propaganda. He pointed to the fact that in business all shades of political and religious thought mix with ease, and for that reason he thought that the Trades Union and the Labour Party would be able to do what "the heated and more biased political parties" failed to achieve. Well, the Coalition Government which has been presiding over the destinies of the United Kingdom for the past half a dozen years has removed "the irritation provided by the jackboot" and conceded to Ireland fully as much as Mr. THOMAS' Labour Government would be prepared to concede—perhaps a little more. Dominion Home Rule has been granted, but Mr. THOMAS' Labour Government, while allowing Ulster to make her own choice, would insist that if Ulster voted not to accept an all-Irish Parliament, "they would remain under the British Parliament, that's all, until such time as they cared to change." The Irish, however, settled their own plans for the future government of Ireland, in as decisive a manner as we can ever hope that they will come to a decision on the subject, and if a Treaty which is an honest and generous effort to unite the Irish people does not avail to put an end to the campaign of murder and rapine which has so long disgraced Ireland, we do not know by what means it can possibly be achieved. A day or two ago Mr. CLEMMENT, said in the House of Commons that the occupation of the Four Courts of Dublin by self-styled Irish Republican Army Headquarters, which are encouraging outrages in South Ireland, Ulster and probably Britain, with the avowed purpose of wrecking the Treaty, must cease. The time has come, he said, expressly to request the Irish Government, strengthened by the results of the recent elections, speedily to end this sort of thing, and he added: "If through weakness and lack of courage it is not ended the Treaty as formally violated, and take no steps to carry out or legalise its further stages, and will resume full liberty of action to any extent necessary to safeguard the interests and rights entrusted to our care." The Irish Government is making the effort, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed to an extent which will definitely settle the future status and government of Ireland.

A London paper says.—It is said that the Yangtze Corporation will shortly commence the development of oil in Szechuan, which came to it in absorbing the Eastern Pioneer Co. in conjunction with one of the big oil groups. The Chinese Government has in the past questioned the validity of the concession, but the British Foreign Secretary has agreed with the claims of the company, but suggested that "their best interests lie in inviting the co-operation of substantial Chinese business men."

A Chinese was yesterday charged by Sub-Inspector Shannon, before Mr. Lind, with the Magistracy with having stolen away on the s.s. *Egra* from Singapore. Sub-Inspector Shannon mentioned that the ship left port the same day as the man was arrested. He had apparently been on board the whole of the time the vessel was in port. The defendant said he had a ticket but one of the ship's officers took it from him whilst on the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong. The Magistrate decided to discharge the man as no evidence had been brought against him.

## OBITUARY

MR. FREDERICK DIFFANGER.

We regret to report that the death occurred on May 17th of Mr. Frederick Diffanger, a very old resident of the Far East. He died in London at the ripe age of 82 years. Mr. Diffanger was a *chaise*, and after learning tea in a broker's office in Mincinglane, went on in the 'sixties of last century to Gilman & Co., Foochow. He left Gilman's to join Adamson, Bell & Co., Yokohama about 1870, and was manager of their branch there. He stayed at that port until 1882, when he went home, and, after a short holiday, joined the London office of Adamson, Bell & Co. He was with them until he joined Dodwell, Carill & Co., now Dodwell & Co., Ltd., when the former was started in May, 1891, to take up Adamson, Bell & Co.'s business. He retired from Dodwell & Co., Ltd., in February of last year, but has not lived long to enjoy his leisure. Mr. Diffanger retained to the last his interest in all matters pertaining to China and Japan, and his death is much regretted by a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss. *China Express*.

## CORRESPONDENCE

THE CONSCRIPTION THEATRE

Sir,—A military existence appeals to some people. Quite a number of Servicemen remained in the Army for the War, discovering that it afforded them a means of livelihood, in which neither too much work nor too much intelligence were required. For others, again, the fascination of polishing brass and performing quaint antics upon a parade-ground proved to be so strong that, even though civilians once more, they seized an early opportunity of continuing these feats in a Volunteer unit.

There is no reason why these people should not continue their harmless occupation of looking for loose buttons, and tiny specks of dust on the uniforms of a company of automatons drawn up on a parade-ground; nor why those automatons themselves should not continue to jump about in response to a Sergeant-Major's shouts if that is an occupation that appeals to their intelligence.

But to the majority of intelligent human beings who had the misfortune to be entrapped in the meshes of Army Red Tape during the late War the whole idea of "platoon drill," kit inspections, and "orderly officer" paraphernalia is positive anathema. And when it is calmly proposed (as though we should jump at the idea) that we should hasten to don a uniform once again, leaving our wives and children to the mercy of house-boys and burglars while we indulge in annual camps or footling skirmishes at Farnley, it is evident that that intense feeling of repulsion is not even faintly realized on here. Can it be expected that we shall come forward now and voluntarily submit to the same fussy autocracy that only a few years ago required our boots to be kept smartly polished in the front-line trenches and "raised Cain" if we had a whisker too many on our chins?

Civilians will, no doubt, have a difficulty in appreciating the extreme lengths of imbecility to which those with Spit-and-Polish propensities are frequently led. As one who has had bitter experience, let me assure them of the lamentable fact that a Briton who wishes to take up arms in the defence of his country has at the same time not only to stifle his initiative but to submit, among other things, to an insane system of Red Tape and Eyewash, which became the laughing-stock of the French *poilus* and the despair of their Staff.

If there is a danger to the European community by all means let the Government organise a Public Service Corps so that, in an emergency, we can all do something towards maintaining the life of the Colony. I am glad to see from the Colonial Secretary's statement that this is really what is intended, but many of us certainly got the impression that we were expected to run along now and enlist for military duties. Perhaps this letter will explain why some of us are not so keen as we might be. I for one, should have to be dragged to the orderly-room in chains—Yours faithfully,

"HAD SOME."

Hongkong, June 29th, 1922.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING IN DUBLIN  
FOUR COURTS COMPLETELY  
SURROUNDED.

London, June 29th.

The situation in Dublin is comparable to the rebellion of Easter 1916.

Messages received from Dublin after midnight stated that the fighting was continuing. The Free State troops have completely surrounded Four Courts and the irregulars have been driven out of Fowler Hall. They took up a fresh position.

## A ROMANTIC PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation issued from Four Courts says: "The Republic is fighting for its life, and the citizens will defend the Republic. The enemy is our old enemy, England, using new weapons, but here to their shame, by traitors to the Republic in our midst. Mr. Churchill cracked the whip, and ordered the Provisional Government to attack Four Courts. His Free State agents have obeyed. Shame on them! The Republic will defend the Republic to the death."

## L.W.M. IN THEIR ELEMENT.

It is stated that the Industrial Workers of the World, or Communists, who have a hall behind the Fowler Hall, are co-operating with the irregulars, and have fortified their hall.

## DRASTIC MEASURES IN THE SOUTH.

Republican outbreaks are reported to have occurred at various places in South Ireland and it is evident that the Provisional Government is about to take drastic measures to end the raids of the irregulars on the Berry and Donegal borders.

There is a large concentration of Free State troops in Buncrana, and Major-General McKenna has arrived at Glenties Castle, the headquarters of the regular troops in that district.

## DE VALERA ADDS FUEL TO THE FIRE.

Mr. De Valera issued a statement in which he declares that England's threat of war is a bluff and responsible for the present situation in Dublin. The men who are now attacked by the Provisional Government's forces preferred to die rather than yield to this threat. They are the best and bravest of the Irish nation, and would be the most loyal and would have obeyed the will of the Irish people, which has been freely expressed, but they are not willing that Ireland's independence should be abandoned under the lash of an alien Government.

## BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES OVER NIGHT.

London, June 29th.

Field-guns and trench-mortars were still bombarding Four Courts at eight o'clock this morning. Firing had continued all night, accompanied by sharp machine-gun and rifle fire.

Owing to the activities of snipers in various parts of the city, casualties up to the present are 35 killed and 37 wounded, largely civilians. The casualties of the rebels are unknown.

## SPHERE OF OPERATIONS EXTENDS.

While Four Courts is the centre of hostilities, operations there are assuming the character of an investment, and the most menacing feature for the citizens is the fact that the rebels who retreated from Fowler Hall, are developing guerrilla activities, co-operating with comrades who are believed to be in considerable strength throughout the city, and who are taking part in the operations, from commandeered hotels, shops and dwelling houses, and who are also forming ambushes.

None of the rebels are in uniform and the Free State troops driving to and from the barracks at Beggan Bush on Tuesday evening were constantly snallied from one quarter, which was notorious in the troubles of 1921.

News from the country is uncertain, as Dublin is isolated, but it is known that the rebels occupying Round Tower Hill, commanding Drogheda, are invested by Free State troops.

General Bryan Mahon, from Dublin, when interviewed at Holyhead, estimated the attacking force at from twelve to fifteen hundred. They are constantly reinforced from the country.

EARLIER CABLES.  
GOVERNMENT TROOPS  
VICTORIOUS.

London, June 29th.

The attack was first launched against the Fowler Memorial Hall (General Headquarters), Garrison Hall, and Four Courts. It was vigorously conducted, thousands of regular R.A.'s being engaged. They used trench-mortars, destroying the copper dome of Four Courts. The vicinity of the battle was cordoned off, but inhabitants crowded at the street corners out of range. Ambulances were most active and there were many casualties.

The irregulars at noon retreated to the rear of Four Courts, hiding in cellars but the battle continued until two in the afternoon when Fowler Hall was set afire. The attackers were restrained in their fire in order to save the Four Courts building from destruction. Their casualties are few. The City, generally, was undisturbed, business proceeding outside the battle zone. Crowds watching the fighting suffered for their curiosity, there being at least three casualties among civilians, including one woman killed.

The battle at Four Courts continued with undiminished vigour until noon.

## ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

The fighting at the Four Courts preceded the investment operations directed by General Eoin, commanding the Eastern Division. At 3.30 in the morning the surrender was demanded within half-an-hour, but there was no reply. An armoured car then passed in front of the building and was fired on by the guerrillas, whereupon an eighteen-pounder, mounted on another armoured car, shellied Four Courts. A hot exchange of rifle firing developed, accompanied by shelling from two eighteen-pounders. Both sides freely used machine guns.

## GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

The Provisional Government, in a statement issued this afternoon, describes the events preceding the action now taking place to protect and secure the people of Ireland against further molestation and interference with their liberties. It says that two Dublin firms on June 29th received demands in the name of a doctor of the irregulars illegally occupying the Law Courts, to pay certain arrears by June 29th under the pretext of an arrangement to arrest any attempting extortion and ordered troops to protect the firm, which was raided. Forty-eight hours later the leader of the raiders was arrested and put in jail, "this as a warning to the lawless and irresponsible that the Government, with an emphatic mandate from the people, will no longer tolerate interference with their liberty and property. This was not merely unheeded, but insolently defied."

The statement goes on to describe the seizure and the imprisonment in the Four Courts of General O'Connell, and adds: "Against this direct challenge to its authority, the Government ordered an army action. Troops, this morning, surrounded the Law Courts and demanded the surrender of the building and the surrender of the building and the surrender of the building. A time limit was given, but the demand was ignored. At the same time, Fowler Hall, which was a centre of direction for the seizure of private property, was invested. The statements that British troops are co-operating with the I.R.A. are false and malicious. Only Irish forces, in co-operation with citizens who are loyal and enthusiastically supporting the Government, were engaged in putting down the disorderly elements who attempt to tyrannise the people and defy their will."

## ENDEAVOUR TO SAVE PRICELESS RECORDS.

At Dublin, the Four Courts seized by the irregulars on April 4th contains priceless National records, and it was the desire of the Free State forces to save the buildings and contents from destruction, which probably explains why the news of the capture or surrender which was expected in the afternoon, was not received in London until six o'clock in the evening.

Official information from Dublin does not confirm the earlier reports that the dome was destroyed, but states that machine gun and rifle fire was mainly used by the Free State forces who were anxious to compel a surrender and did not contemplate an assault. The casualties were few. The insurgent garrison, estimated at 300, was cleverly concealed, and carried out sniping from windows and roofs.

## REGULARS REFUSE TO FIGHT.

The Free State forces occasionally fired their eighteen-pounders, using a high explosive in preference to the common shrapnel in order to prevent fire, but making several branches in the walls of Four Courts. The outbreak at Fowler Hall was extinguished by firemen in the course of the afternoon. There was considerable bombing at the rear of Four Courts, where a diversion by sympathisers and Republicans was feared. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent reinforcements from reaching O'Connell. All arrivals in Dublin are searched and arms confiscated. Regular I.R.A.'s have been summoned from the country to reinforce Dublin. Three I.R.A.'s from the Mullingar contingent, were arrested for refusing to fight.

## NO IMPERIAL TROOPS ENGAGED.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Churchill said that the Provisional Government's decision to attack Four Courts in no wise arose out of the debate in the Commons, nor in consequence of the Government's declaration of June 29th. The Provisional Government was solely responsible for the operations and declined the assistance of Imperial forces except equipment.

## A CENSORSHIP.

Machine gun and artillery fire was still progressing in Dublin at 6.30 this evening. The Provisional Government has imposed a censorship on telegraphic messages.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUBBER RESTRICTION  
PUTTING THE INDUSTRY ON A  
SOUND BASIS.

London, June 29th.

The rubber decision at The Hague is regarded as of vital importance in British circles. It is hoped, in view of the large majority in favour of action, that the Dutch Government will join with the British Government in enforcing a plan to put the industry on a sound basis.

## EXCITED RUBBER COMMUNITY.

London, June 29th.

Messrs. Sanderson have communicated to Reuters that the rubber community is excited. The news from Holland, in view of the large majority in favour of action, that the Dutch Government will join with the British Government in enforcing a plan to put the industry on a sound basis.

"Although we consider that an immense stride has been taken towards restriction, which we think will eventually come to pass," state Messrs. Sanderson, "we do not consider that we are justified in considering that any scheme is assured. We must be prepared for many hitches and difficulties before the troubles are over."

## PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

This Hague, June 29th.

According to the official report of the International Association meeting, 122 companies, with an area 204,000 bonuss under rubber, favoured the resolution adopted. Thirty-nine companies, with an area of 101,000 bonuss, opposed the resolution.

In addition to the Burger and Stevenson schemes, the committee, at present consisting of M. la Jeune, Mr. Vincent, and M. van Koolbergen, will consider other proposals. It is proposed that the committee consist of two Belgians, one each, French and English, and seven Dutch.

## WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MILIE LENGLEN IN BRILLIANT FORM.

London, June 29th.

At Wimbledon in drizzling rain which later developed into a downpour, interest was centred in Milie Lenglen's initial appearance, the inter-Colonial battle between the favourites Norton and Anderson, and the Franco-Spanish contest between Brizzen and Manuel Alonso.

Milie Lenglen was brilliant but she was not extended when she beat Mrs. Ellis 6-0, 6-0.

Brizzen's accurate volleying and beautiful placing were responsible for the unexpected defeat of Alonso by 6/3, 6/4, 4/6, 9/5, but the most surprising result was the decisive defeat of last year's challenger, Norton, over whom Anderson always had complete mastery, winning by 6/2, 6/3, 6/2. The Australian's terrific service, accuracy of driving and perfect placing left the South African helpless. This was regarded as the key match of the championship.

## CONFERENCE OF BRITISH LABOUR.

COMMUNISTS INTELLECTUAL SLAVES.

London, June 29th.

The National Labour Conference at Edinburgh rejected the application of the Communist Party for affiliation with the Labour Party. A card-vote resulted: 3,083,600 against; 261,000 for.

Mr. Frank Hodges said that slaves of communists were intellectual slaves of Moscow. It was impossible for the British race to accept unchallenged the dogmas of any dictator. The conference unanimously passed an urgent resolution demanding for treatment at the trial of the Social Revolutionaries in Russia.

## AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

PRESIDENT HARDING ARRANGES CONFERENCE.

Washington, June 29th.

President Harding has intervened in the coal strike. He has arranged a conference for Saturday of about thirty mine-owners, representing all the United States coalfields, the President, Vice-President, Secretary and twenty-four District Presidents of the Mineworkers' Union. The conference will aim at a settlement of both the bituminous and anthracite strikes.

## MEXICAN SEIZURE OF OIL CO.'S EMPLOYEES.

CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED.

Mexico City, June 29th.

The majority of the seized employees of the Cortez Oil Company mentioned in yesterday's cable are reported to be British and the remainder American. The War Secretary has directed the Government commander to pursue a vigorous campaign against the bandits, who are believed to number three hundred.

## O'CONNOR'S DEFIANT MESSAGE.

The Dublin battle continued all day.

The Dublin battle continued all day. The telephone lines were down but were ascertained that seven men were killed and 20 wounded. The regulars sustained six casualties in the course of two ambushes. Sniping is extending over the city and a number of civilians have been killed by stray bullets. A message from General O'Connor at Four Courts, issued by the Republican Publicity Department this afternoon, says, *inter alia*: "The boys are glorious and will fight for the Republic to the end. There are three casualties so far, all slight."

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.]

## NORTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

VARIOUS RUMOURS.

Shanghai, June 29th.

Peking reports rumours of a breach between Wu Pei Fu and Tsoo K'un as circulating yesterday but confirmation is not obtainable.

Wu Pei Fu is understood to have telegraphed the Government opposing reunification. It is considered here that the present Cabinet is likely to continue till Parliament meets.

It is stated that Generals Chen Chiung Ming, Tang Chi Yau and Liuh Siang have jointly proposed to the Government that representatives of the various leaders meet to discuss national problems. The concurrence of Tsoo K'un and Wu Pei Fu with this proposal is uncertain.

Tokyo reports that bandits fired on the Japanese Consulate at Taokow in the Chientai district this morning.

## THE NEW SEAMEN'S UNION.

REFUSED REGISTRATION IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, June 29th.

The newly-formed Chinese Seamen's Union applied to the Council for registration, which was refused on the ground that official recognition is never granted to any union or guild.

## THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris, June 29th.

It is officially stated that the Cabinet Council has approved of M. Fort's scheme for the establishment of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The capital of the company of management, which is the basis of the scheme, is already guaranteed by a powerful banking group, at the head of which is the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. As it is advisable that this vexed question should be settled without further delay, a bill will probably be tabled before the summer recess.

## BURMAH OIL CO.'S DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY PER CENT. FOR 1931.

London, June 29th.

The Burmah Oil Company, which made a profit last year of £202,070, has declared a dividend of 4s. per share, making 20 per cent. for the year. A sum of £200,000 is placed in general reserve, the carry-forward amounting to £299,000.

## THEFT OF JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC PORTFOLIO.

ON VOYAGE TO AMERICA.

Paris, June 29th.

A message from Cherbourg states that a diplomatic portfolio with papers for the Japanese Embassy in Paris was stolen or mislaid on the voyage of the Benzarina from America.

## DR. ALFRED SEE REVISITS ENGLAND.

London, June 29th.

Dr. Alfred See, Chinese Minister at Washington, has arrived in England for a month on vacation.

Dr. See was formerly Minister in London, exchanging places with Dr. Wellington Koo last year.

## RATHENAU DEMONSTRATORS.

WRECK TWO HOUSES.

Berlin, June 29th.

The police fired at demonstrators who had wrecked the houses of two Nationalist deputies at Damsstadt, killing three and wounding 23; otherwise the Rathenau demonstrations throughout the country were quiet.

## THE MURDERERS OF DR. RATHENAU.

MEMBERS OF MONARCHIST ORGANISATION.

Berlin, June 29th.

It is officially stated that the murderers of Dr. Rathenau are named Tschow, of Berlin; Fischer, a Saxon; and Kruener, of Mecklenburg. All are members of the Monarchist organisation called "Consul" and formerly belonged to the Eibhardt Brigade. Several arrests have been made on a charge of complicity.

## ARREST OF A STUDENT.

Berlin, June 29th.

Tschow, who was arrested at Frankfurt, is a twenty-one years old student. It is believed that he drove the murderers in a motor-car.

## MEXICANS RELEASE ONE AMERICAN.

Mexico City, June 29th.

Bruce Bielaski, head of the American Oil Company, who was captured by bandits, has been released.

## THE WASHINGTON TREATIES.

London, June 29th.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Washington Treaties Bill.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

LAST NIGHT'S FETE.

The first swimming fete of the season organised by the Victoria Recreation Club was held last night and provided an excellent entertainment for a large assembly of members and friends. The work of organisation was admirably carried out by Mr. A. McKirdy, the hon. secretary, and the following members:—

J. Lyons, E. Russchaert, G. W. Sewell, J. Johnston, Rev. G. T. Waldgrave and Capt. J. Pilkington.

Competitors: Messrs. A. A. Alves, G. T. May, A. E. S. Alves, and G. W. Sewell.

The following are the details of the contests:—

Two Lengths Handicap (Girls).—1. I. Phillips, h.c.p. 12 sec., time 44 sec.; 2. M. Blundon, h.c.p. 7 sec., time 41 1/2 sec.

Running Hurdle (from Spring Board).—1. G. A. Jack, 100 yds., 2. A. Kitchell, 94 yds.

Two Lengths Handicap (Ladies).—1. Miss E. Bell, h.c.p. 2 sec., time 42 sec.; 2. Miss C. Smith, h.c.p. 3 sec., time 43 sec.

Two Lengths Handicap (Members).—1. J. Stewart, h.c.p. 7 sec., time 30 sec.; 2. W. Ramsay, h.c.p. 8 sec., time 32 3/8 sec.

Two Lengths Handicap (Boys).—1. W. J. Urquhart, h.c.p. 3 sec., time 32 sec.; 2. J. Pearce, h.c.p. 3 sec., time 33 sec.

Two Lengths Team Race (open 6-a-side).—1. V.R.C., time 2 min. 57 sec.; 2. Y.M.C.A., time 3 min. 5 3/8 sec.

Two Lengths Handicap (Open).—1. G. R. Razavali, h.c.p. 8 sec., time 31 sec.; 2. D. Lyon, h.c.p. 1 sec., time 28 sec.

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

REVIEW OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

WEATHER SPOILS CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Edinburgh, May 10th.

It was an eventful and unique season in respect that the Scottish Association League was remodelled after the English plan of relegation and promotion. Whatever the merits or demerits of that system, it is undoubted that interest in the points competition was keener and longer sustained than in past years. It is debatable, however, whether the improvement in that respect would have been so marked but for the circumstance that so popular and distinguished a club as Queen's Park were throughout one of the members menaced with relegation; and enthusiasm for the innovation was considerably tempered by regret that it ultimately involved the descent of the premier club to the Second Division. It may be said, also, that the class of football in the League games generally deteriorated, the struggle to reach a position of safety adding to the strenuousness and pace of the contests to the sacrifice of the finer points of play. In the race for the League Championship Rangers took an early lead, and seemed assured of the honours for a third consecutive time, but they went off form about the beginning of the year, and were gradually overhauled by Celtic, who in the end won the Championship by the margin of one point over their great rivals.

The Scottish Cup competition was neither so sensational nor so prolonged as in the previous season, when an abnormal number of drawn games occurred. The sensation of the tourney was provided by Hamilton Academicals, who defeated Celtic in the third round. Already favourites for the Cup, Rangers' position was strengthened by brilliant victories over Heart of Mid-Lothian, and the Cupholders, Partick Thistle. In the final tie, however, Rangers were beaten by Morton (who won the Cup for the first time). The leading honours of the Scottish season were:—

Scottish Cup—Morton.  
Scottish Qualifying Cup—Montrose.  
Scottish League Championship—Celtic.  
League Second Division—Aberdeen.  
Glasgow Cup—Rangers.

## DOWNING BEATS HATTING.

Rain and wind spoiled Scottish cricket, the Western fixtures being mostly abandoned. At the head-quarters of the game, Glamis opened their season with a decisive victory over Kelly. Preston proved so despatched with the ball that he was taken off after a few overs. With three balls of his first over, Preston performed the "bat trick," and then went on to capture three more wickets for a single run. A pleasing feature of Carlton's fine win over Edinburgh Institution was the splendid innings played by the Scottish Internationalists, Dr. R. E. Bateson and J. W. Sorrie. J. E. Phillips also played bright cricket. Notwithstanding some bowing by A. R. Forrester, Glasgow University suffered their first reverse at the hands of Stirling County. Perthshire turned out a weak side against Arbroath, and began their season with a reverse. Forfarshire opened in more auspicious fashion, even though St. Andrew's University are not such a strong side as Arbroath United, whose bowlers, E. W. Stewart and J. D. Small worked havoc among the Perthshire wickets.

Stirling County, 76; Glas. Univ., 57.  
Glas. 156 for 8; Kelly, 36.  
Carlton, 212 for 7; Edin. Institution, F.F. 55.  
Edin. Univ., 161; Edin. Academicals, 144.  
Leith Franklin, 122; Merchiston, 51.  
Heriot, F.P., 77; H.S., F.P., 61.  
Forfarshire, 180 for 8; St. Andrew's Univ., 32.  
Arbroath United, 98; Perthshire, 51.  
Dunfermline, 55; Kirkcaldy, 43.

## FULL ACQUITTAL OF JUDGE LOBINGIER.

U.S. COMMISSION DISMISSES ALL CHARGES.

A cabled message, the N.C. Daily News states, has been received by Mr. F. J. Schulz from Washington, stating that all the charges preferred against Judge Lobingier have been dismissed and that he is returning to Shanghai on the str. *Pureitree State*, which is due to arrive on July 23rd. So far as the Judge is concerned, this is a final settlement of the unfortunate disputes which have lately been agitating the United States Court for China, though Mr. W. S. Fleming's case has still to go a step further.

It was a little less than a year ago—on July 29th, 1921—that Mr. Fleming, one of the best-known members of the American Bar here, was brought before Mr. F. J. Schulz, U.S. Commissioner, on a warrant charging him with libel and slander against Mr. Stirling Fessenden, the senior member of the Bar. When asked to plead, Mr. Fleming put in a series of affidavits making various charges against the Judge and other officials and legal men, which the Commissioner refused to accept and directed that Mr. Fleming be held over for trial before the Judge. Later, further charges of a like nature were filed against Mr. Fleming by Mr. M. Concepcion, assistant general manager of the Philippine Bank, one of the witnesses in the case.

On July 26th Mr. Fleming was brought before Judge Lobingier and again introduced the matter of the affidavits, resulting in his commitment for contempt of court. Up-to-date, Mr. Fleming has not served his sentence, for he filed notice of appeal and sailed for Washington to fight his case. On appeal the Judge's decision was upheld and a request for a rehearing of the case was denied. Mr. Fleming then appealed to the Supreme Court, whose decision is pending.

At the same time, Mr. Fleming preferred a number of charges against Judge Lobingier which amounted in effect to impeachment. In addition to accusations of a personal nature, he asserted that the Judge was prejudiced and biased. It is the usual course for such a complaint to go to the President of the United States, who refers it to the Department of Justice, who is then investigated by a committee of Congress assisted by high legal officials. In the end a recommendation is made by the Attorney-General to the President, who promulgates the decision.

In the present case, the charges were passed on by the President to Mr. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, and a very eminent commission has been investigating them, with the result as already stated. The decision will come as a great relief to the majority of people in Shanghai, who will sincerely hope that this will be the end of the dispute and that the affairs of the United States Court for China will now proceed on the same amiable lines as before this case.

## GERMANY AND JAPAN.

JAPAN WANTS A NEW FORM OF COMMERCIAL TREATY.

A special cable to the Jiji from Berlin, dated June 14th says:—

The news that Japan is about to conclude Commercial Treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia has surprised various sections of the Germans. The Berlin Government has issued instructions to its Embassies in Tokyo and Prague to make inquiries on this point.

The reason why Germany has been surprised by such news that Japan has up to the present refused Germany's proposal to conclude a Commercial Treaty with her on the ground that as she desired to conclude Commercial Treaties with various countries on the basis of an entirely new policy, she would not conclude Treaties with Germany and other countries for the time being. The above news seems, however, quite contradictory to Japan's declaration and the Germans fear that Germany will be the only sufferer in this direction.

A high official to the German Foreign Office has stated in this connection that the conclusion of a German-Japanese Commercial Treaty is most essential not only for the development of German-Japanese trade, but also for future co-operations between industries of the two countries. The official quoted emphasised that the conclusion of a German-Japanese Treaty will result in bringing about good effects and results for Germans in Japan as well as Japanese residents in Germany.

In official and private circles in Berlin, the hope is expressed that the new Kato Ministry of Japan will discontinue the reserved attitude of its immediate predecessor and adopt a sympathetic policy towards Germany. It is the ardent wish of Germans that should the conclusion of a German-Japanese Commercial Treaty be an impossibility at the present time, the establishment of the mutual most-favoured-nation clause will ultimately be adopted as the only arrangement sufficient to meet the requirements of the times.

How should one lie in bed? The ordinary healthy mortal lies anyhow and never thinks about it. Other people, worn out against lying on the left side, which is bad for the heart, or the right, which is bad for the liver; and when we lie on our backs that's bad for something else. Children sometimes have a weakness for lying on their stomachs! One fiddler always slept with his feet to the end of the earth. Another used to lie north and south because he imagined himself to be a magnet. A Calculus correspondent says he feels most at ease when lying diagonally, from south-west to north-east. Some people can never lie straight.



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**KEATING'S**HANDSHAKE DIAGNOSIS.  
HOW A MAN'S GRIP INDICATES  
CHARACTER.

A doctor has advanced the rather alarming theory that many disease germs are transmitted by handshaking says Frank Waythrop in the London Evening News. However this may be, there seems no doubt that physicians can often diagnose illness by a handshake.

In support of this an experience of my own may be cited. I recently consulted a Harley-street doctor, who pointed out that the moment he took my hand he knew that I was run down and in need of a rest. Certain poisonous conditions of the blood, he affirmed, readily lend themselves to diagnosis in this way.

Psychologically as well as physiologically, handshaking has a greater significance than most of us realize. It is possible to judge a man's character by his handshake. Dickens knew this when he described Uriah Heep's handshake—a limp, clammy taking of the hand, indicative of the calculating stavity of that detestable young man. A world of difference between his handshake and the respectfully hearty grip of Peggotty, the Yarmouth fisherman!

How do the celebrities of our day shake hands—the King, for example, and the Prince of Wales, who has shaken more hands than any other man of his generation, and other famous folk?

The King just grips your hand firmly, giving it no shake whatever, while the Prince's hand is shot jerkily forward, pressing yours downward at the moment of gripping it.

Mr. Lloyd George's hand clasp is vigorous and heavy. He has a gift for making you feel that he has been waiting years to give you that handshake. Mr. Churchill's is a more formal grip and less eloquent of his personality. Earl Beatty's disappoints you, or perhaps it were better said that he lets you off more lightly than most sailors, for he grasps your hand gently but firmly and instantly lets it go. The heartiest of hearty sailor handshakes was the late Sir Ernest Shackleton's.

Earl Haig shakes hands with courteous firmness. He grips your hand in real soldierly fashion, with his thumb locked over your fingers. Another famous soldier, Sir William Robertson, is content with squeezing your fingers, though none too gently.

A well-known American film producer rushes at you like a whirlwind, seizes your hand, and pumps it vigorously, while gripping it as in a vice, a demonstration of amiable audacity that, for one, do not wish to experience a second time.

Perhaps it was after undergoing an ordeal of this kind that Ouida, the novelist, decided to eschew handshaking, exclaiming herself on the ground that "whenever my hand is clasped by another's I feel virtue go out of me immediately."

## THE BALFOURS.

THE NEW PEER AND HIS  
PEDIGREE.

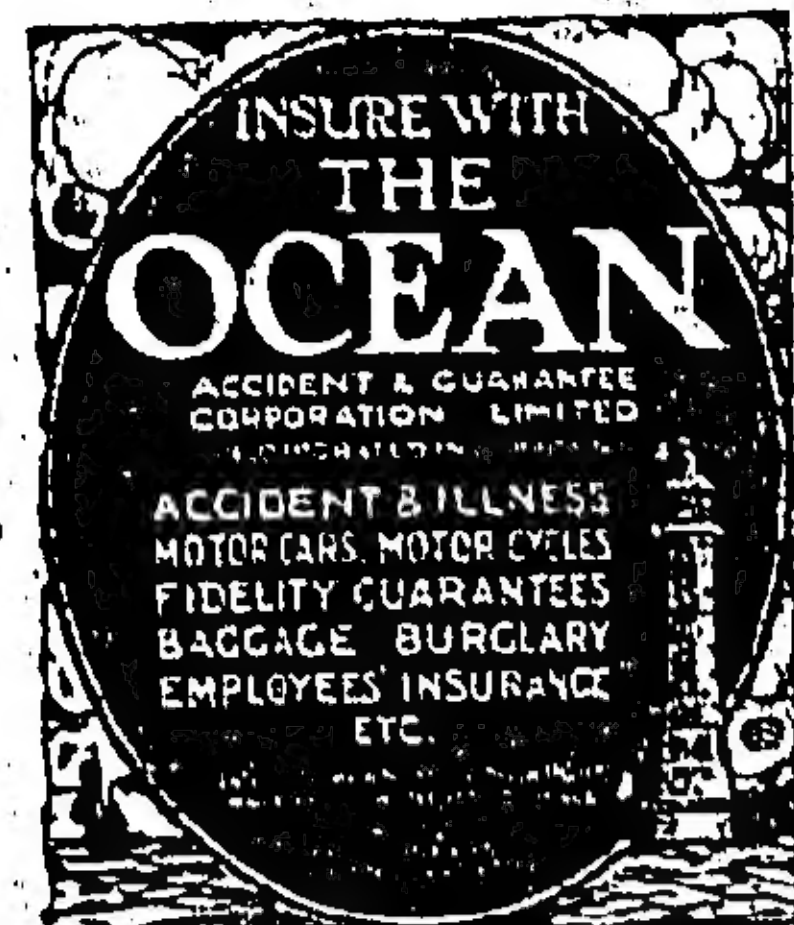
A Scottish correspondent of The Observer writes—

In selecting "Earl of Balfour" for his title, the new peer has gone back to the original home of his family. Balfour is a small place in Fife, near Markinch. The Balfours of Balfour are a family of great antiquity. In some genealogical works it is stated that the earliest known ancestor was Sward, a Northumbrian living in the reign of Dunstan I. From this Sward those writers trace his great-grandson, Othred de Strathor. He was the father of William Balfour, ancestor of the Balfours of Balfour in the male line, and of the Bethunes of Balfour in the female line, and of Michael de Balfour of Strathor.

The Balfours of Whittinghame are a branch of the family of the Balfours of Balfour, who are descended from the Balfours of Balfour. The first mention of the Balfours of Balfour is about 1320, when Peter Balfour, on his marriage to a daughter of Sir Thomas Sibbald, of Balfour, Fife, was granted a charter of the lands of Dorn. James, the younger son of John Balfour, fifth of Balfour, is the ancestor of the Balfours of Whittinghame. James went in early life to India where he acquired a large fortune, and purchased the estates of Whittinghame in East Lothian, which had for many generations been the inheritance of the Hays and the Douglasses. He also bought Balfour in Fife, and Strathcromie in Ross-shire. James married Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale. He was succeeded by the father of the Earl of Balfour, whose wife was the second daughter of the second Marquess of Salisbury.

It may interest the curious to know that the Earl of Balfour inherits the blood of Secretary Maitland, of Lethington, and of Secretary Lord Brough. An amusing anecdote is related of the dignity and impartiality when on the Bench of an ancestor of the Earl of Balfour, who was a judge of the Commissary Court in Edinburgh in the seventeenth century. On one occasion his sister appeared as a witness, when, instead of recognizing her affected ignorance of her and asked, preparatory to administering the oath, "Woman, what is your name?" Surprised at such an interrogatory from her own brother, she expressed herself astonished at his manner. He, however, repeated the question more peremptorily than at first, and with increasing surprise she exclaimed, "Dear me, Andrea, you're surely gone clean demented not to know your own sister," to which the dignified judge replied that on the Bench he did not know father or mother, brother or sister.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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—ADVT.

His Lordship's other title, Viscount Traquair of Whittinghame, comes from the well-known old beacon law of Traquair, which lies a few miles from Whittinghame House, and is a prominent feature of Central East Lothian. It is the hill referred to by Sir Walter Scott as Dunsinnot Law. Traquair has recently come into considerable public notice through the finding there of the celebrated Traquair Treasure, which had been buried for fourteen centuries, and is now in the Scottish Museum at Edinburgh.

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M/S. "Java"	3rd August	21st October
M/S. "Asia"	14th September	28th October
M/S. "Indien"	21st September	22nd November
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Writing from Singapore, under date April 1st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.E.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:-  
SIR, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

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Yours faithfully,  
GODFREY THOMAS,  
(Private Secretary)

### THE GREAT WAR.

WHAT ARE CHILDREN BEING TAUGHT ABOUT IT?

What are European children being taught about the Great War? The answer to that question, if we could find the answer, has seemed to Mr. William G. Shepherd more than likely to show "whether there will ever be another war." Hence an investigation, whose results he gives us in an article in *Our World*. Says Mr. Shepherd:-

In Germany school children in various districts have different history books. In one district the book will contain all the old allusions to the Kaiser and the greatness of his family. In another district all of this has been cut out. There is such a discrepancy between the various books that the explanations of the school officials are highly entertaining. I sought out Dr. Becker, secretary of the Prussian ministry of education. He is an avowed Republican.

"There are two things that we are not teaching our children," he said. "One subject, that is forbidden is the Kaiser and his dynasty. The other is the war."

"But there are history books that tell of the Kaiser," I said.  
"Yes," he smiled, "but let me explain. You see, books cost a great deal of money. The old histories used to glorify the Kaiser. We still have many copies of these old books on hand. We cannot afford to throw them away. But we have issued orders to all teachers that they must not ask the children to study the Kaiser and his dynasty. That part of the book is kept over in every school in Prussia. But we have gone further than this. Whenever a publisher issues a new edition of a school-book, he cuts out every reference to the old dynasty. We have given orders to all the publishers of school-books that this must be done. The editing is carefully done, and whenever a child is given a new history book in the Prussian schools, you may be sure that every bit of Kaiser-worship and king-worship has been cut out of it."

"Has anything new been put in its place?"

"No. Editing does not cost so much, but the addition of material is a difficult thing."

"But are the children being taught nothing about the war?"  
"Not a single word," said Dr. Becker. "The teachers are not allowed to discuss the war. Their history books do not contain a single word about the war."

"Is this done purposely?" I asked.

"Yes," he explained. "It's politics. You see there are six different parties in Prussia. Each different party has a different idea about the causes of the war, the events and mistakes. As soon as the ministries of education start to prepare a story of the war for the school children, some leader of a party arises and says that the story is wrong in some detail. Then we have to drop the whole thing and start over again. We must find some story that will suit all the parties, including the Socialists and the extremists on both sides. It is an impossible thing to do and we have quit trying."

"Our latest plan is to have a chronology of the war appear in the school-books so that the children may learn the dates of various important events. We have four experts working on this now, but while they agree on dates, they cannot agree in describing what happened on those dates. Something about the inwardness of the war is bound to creep into any arrangement of dates, and so we are in as much trouble with our new plan as we were with our previous efforts. We must try to satisfy the parents of the children as well as the party leaders," continued Dr. Becker. "Parents are giving their version of the war to their children at home, and if our school-books give a different explanation from that believed by the parents, we will be in trouble."

"The schools are not as they used to be in the Kaiser's time. Then the government decided what the children should be taught, and that was the end of it. To-day, in every school, the children have their own organization, with a spokesman, who has a right to criticize the teacher on any occasion, or even go over the teacher's head, if necessary, to higher authorities. The parents have taken an interest in the schools and in what their children are being taught, and a parent may go either to a leader of the party in his district and make a complaint, which will reach us with a roar in due time, or he may complain to the school officials themselves."

I suggested that it must have been necessary to tell the children something about the revolution which changed the form of government in Germany.

"Well," hesitated Dr. Becker, "when over that question comes up, we find it possible to refer to the attempted revolution of 1848 in Germany with which the children are familiar. We are able to point out that the revolution of 1918 was a sequence of 1848. There is a great deal in common in both revolutions, and sometimes we are able to show how the 1918 revolution was a sequence of the revolution in which the grandparents of our pupils were engaged."

"Certain democratic principles that caused the 1848 affair also produced the revolution of two years ago. The war gave these principles a chance to manifest themselves. That is as far as we can go in telling the children about the recent affairs in Germany."

What, meanwhile, are French school children being taught about the war? For an answer to this question, Mr. Shepherd went to Paris and sought out the Minister of Public Instruction, who, though too cautious to make a statement, himself detailed a subordinate to talk. "When peace came," said this official, "the school teachers everywhere in France felt free to ignore the old military

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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### KING EDWARD'S DISTURBANCE OF THE KAISER.

LORD HARDINGE TELLS OF INCIDENT ANTECEDATING THE WAR.

The monument which has been erected at Biarritz to the memory of King Edward VII. was unveiled there recently by Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador to Paris. In the course of his speech, he said it was King Edward and the British Government who instructed him in 1908 to point out to the Kaiser how great was the anxiety felt in England regarding the works of the Kiel Canal, which were threatening England's tranquility, and could only lead to deplorable competition in naval construction. Lord Hardinge proceeded:- "The Kaiser was furious at what I told him in obedience to instructions, and discovered among his intentions, stating that it was he that directed the foreign policy of Germany, and that he would refuse to consider for an instant the idea of war with England. Finally he refused to modify the German naval programme in any way whatever. It is hardly necessary to state that King Edward was profoundly dissatisfied with this refusal, which only confirmed his views as to the real intention of the Kaiser. The German argument has always been that Germany was forced into the war by the so-called policy of encirclement that is attributed to King Edward. This theory is absolutely void of foundation, for King Edward hated war and wished to be at peace with all his neighbors. The title he loved and so well deserved was Edward the Peacemaker. Unhappily the reign of this wise, far-seeing Sovereign was much too short for the full results of his political sagacity to be achieved."

regulations and to tell their pupils in the classrooms just what had happened during the previous four years. There were no text-books with which the teachers could work; so many of them began giving little lectures to their pupils.

"But the department of education found itself in trouble immediately. Parents deluged us with complaints. They said their children were being taught lies about the war. 'Socialist workmen said their children were being instructed in Imperialism. Cautious followers said that teachers were lying about the origin and purpose of the war. 'Parents of the upper classes said their children were being taught Socialism in their study of the war. It was a trying time for us. We saw that something must be done, so we issued orders that teachers were not to try to teach their pupils about the war until proper text-books had been issued."

As regards Britain, an English Education authority said:-

"I won't say that text-books on the Great War are not being written and even put into the schools in some localities," he said. "But the inspectors have an infallible test for these books. If the books do not meet the test, they are usually withdrawn from the school."

"What is the test?" I asked.  
"You see, all these books are written anonymously. No reliable and well-known text-book writers have attempted to write any text-book of the war. All the school histories that have appeared, with a few exceptions, have been thrown together for greedy publishers by luck writers. The paper is poor, as you will notice, the illustrations are unspeakably poor, and the statements of facts are absolutely unreliable."

"Every one of these unsigned anonymous text-books found by our inspectors in use in the schoolrooms is immediately thrown out. The result is that children in England are not learning the history of the war in our schools."

"What about geography?" I asked.  
"Well, the teachers are presenting geography in a hit-or-miss way. The map-makers are not taking any chances on making maps for schoolroom use which may be right to-day but wrong to-morrow. 'As a usual thing the teachers use coloured crayons and draw the new borders and the new countries in the old maps.'"

"And there you are!" gasps Mr. Shepherd. Although in Germany, France and England every child must learn to read, the printing-press is paralyzed and the historian is paralysed when it comes to the task of telling the new generation about the war."

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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Sunday	2nd July	Daylight
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday	2nd July	Daylight
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Sunday	2nd July	Noon
HAIPHONG via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday	4th July	Daylight
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Tuesday	4th July	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday	5th July	Noon
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Thursday	6th July	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Friday	7th July	Noon
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday	12th July	3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

June 29th.  
*Drifur*, Norwegian str., 1102 tons, Capt. N. Bjorth, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Thomson & Co.  
*Helina*, Norwegian str., 800 tons, Capt. H. Brandt, from Bangkok, with rice.—Thomson & Co.  
*Kuifang*, British str., 87 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Kam Ping*, Chinese str., 440 tons, Capt. O. Norrunda, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—Globe Nav. & Co.  
*Kutaiang*, British str., 3,043 tons, Capt. V. McLaughlin, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Yong Hui*, Chinese str., 850 tons, Capt. W. L. Forster, from Sarawak, with coal and general cargo.—Hing Shun S.S. Co.  
June 30th.  
*Amakusa Maru*, Japanese str., 2,358 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.  
*Chenglu*, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. A. R. McEachran, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Chaschun*, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Gionakura Maru*, Japanese str., 1,502 tons, Capt. K. Miyamoto, from Miki, with coal.—M. B. K.  
*Kuifang*, British str., 1,435 tons, Capt. H. Simpson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Shansa*, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. J. Mathias, from Shanghai, none.—B. & S.  
*Tjmanock*, Dutch str., 2,860 tons, from Java, with sugar.—J.C.J.L.  
*Torika*, British str., 3,150 tons, Capt. J. S. Ruddle, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES

June 29th.  
*Thenglu*, for Canton.  
*Hansa*, for Hongkong.  
*Helina*, for K. C. Wan.  
*Hok Ongha*, for K. C. Wan.  
*Hylarung*, for Swatow.  
*Jale*, for Pakhoi.  
*Kien Wai*, for Tientsin.  
*Lara Sunat*, for Bangkok.  
*Lake Farm*, for Saigon.  
*Manung*, for Sandakan.  
*Shanch*, for Hongkong.  
*Tung*, for Manila.  
*Tung*, for Sumatra.  
*Tung*, for Tientsin.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. *Cicero*, *Soudan* left Singapore for this port on June 29th, at noon, and is due here on July 4th, at about noon.  
The *ss. Manchona* (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on June 29th, and is due at this port about July 2nd.  
The *ss. Thessa* (Blue Funnel) left the Continent on June 29th for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan, and is due at this port about August 1st.  
The *ss. Tylone* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on June 27th for Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow.  
The *ss. Lygon* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on June 27th for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp.  
The *ss. Belcheron* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on June 27th for Boston and New York.  
The *ss. Jaxon* (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, left Suez on June 29th, and is due at this port on or about July 10th.  
The *ss. Mentor* (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, left Suez on June 27th for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan, and is due at this port on or about July 10th.  
The *B.M.S. Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki on June 29th, at 7:30 p.m., left at 4 p.m. the same day, and is due at Shanghai to-day, June 30th, at 2 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED

*Aki Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 10th.  
*City of London* (Bank Line), due August 15th.  
*City of Manchester* (Bank Line), due July 12th.  
*Empress of Asia*, due July 6th, at 6 a.m.  
*Hakaka Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 6th.  
*Japan* (B.L.), due July 5th.  
*Kama Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 6th.  
*Kuifang* (B. & S.), due June 30th, about 7 p.m.  
*Katori Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 23rd.  
*Manakura Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 2nd.  
*Nagoya Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 4th.  
*President Cleveland* (P.M.), due July 1st.  
*Siberia Maru* (T.K.K.), due July 1st.  
*St. Albans* (B. & A.), due July 3rd.  
*Teneriff*, due July 4th.  
*Tokoku Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 15th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—  
*Boa Hongkong Hotel* ...  
*Tigmet* ...  
*Hotel Gravelly* ...  
*Ogino Matsuyama* ...  
*Pachung* ...  
*Chung* ...  
*Youngling* ...  
*Tang* ...  
*Hingchong* ...  
*Yong Road* ...  
*Paolin* ...  
*Mowching* ...  
*Tan* ...  
*Kianke* ...  
*Wong* ...  
*Tan* ...

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—  
*1551/23* ...  
*1510/22* ...  
*1149/2* ...

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England  
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	From Vancouver	Arrive England
Empress Asia	July 13	July 31	Empress France July 11 July 18
Empress Canada	July 27	Aug. 14	Empress Scotland July 25 Aug. 1
Empress Russia	Aug. 10	Aug. 28	Empress France Aug. 8 Aug. 15
Empress Australia	Aug. 21	Sept. 11	Empress Scotland Aug. 22 Aug. 29
Empress Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25	Empress France Sept. 5 Sept. 12
			Empress Scotland Sept. 19 Sept. 26

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabin on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.  
Special train Vancouver to Chicago leaves immediately after ship's arrival.  
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.  
Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)  
OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS  
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN" "ARMANESTAN"  
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS  
Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07  
Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$620.50  
First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.  
S.S. "NANKING" July 6th.  
S.S. "CHINA" July 8th.

Tahiti Service  
SAN FRANCISCO TO TAHITI  
S.S. "NILE" July 22nd. August 31st.

Java Service  
HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.  
S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "ARMANESTAN"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE  
Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada also  
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.  
PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HONG KONG STREET.  
TELEPHONE: PRINCE'S BLDG. TEL. PRINCE'S BLDG. & ADJ. No. 2181.  
No. 1934. CABLE ADD: "CHIMAIL"

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON  
for NEW YORK & BOSTON  
*"BOWEN CASTLE"* ... sailing on or about 30th June.  
*"EGREMONT CASTLE"* ... about 2nd half of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.  
PIUMI having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI  
*"NIPPON"* ... sailing on or about 6th July.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE  
*"NIPPON"* ... sailing on or about 25th July.  
Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.  
From CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
*"UMLAZI"* ... sailing second half of June.  
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.  
Agents.

N. Y. K.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.  
SHIZUOKA MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.  
YOKOHAMA MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Wednesday, 28th July, at 11 a.m.  
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore &c.  
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Friday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.  
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.  
HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM & BRAKE. ... Tuesday, 4th July.  
MATSUYE MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.  
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA. ... Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c. ... Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.  
YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd July.  
DELENOA MARU ... End of July.  
TORA MARU ... End of July.  
NEW YORK via Suez.  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE  
SOMBAI via Singapore and Colombo. ... Monday, 10th July.  
AWA MARU ... Monday, 10th July.  
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. ... Wednesday, 5th July.  
NAGANO MARU ... Wednesday, 5th July.  
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. ... Friday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Friday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. ... Monday, 3rd July.  
MATSUMOTO MARU ... Monday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.  
KAMO MARU ... Monday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.  
For further information apply to:—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
K. H. KAMEI Manager.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD  
EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.  
TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO  
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.  
"West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong, 30th July.  
"Apus" ... Leaves Hongkong, 22nd July.  
"Apus" ... Leaves Hongkong, 18th Aug.  
"Apus" ... Leaves Hongkong, 14th Aug.  
CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY  
SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF  
LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.  
"Apus" ... Due Hongkong, 5th July.  
"West Ivan" ... Leaves Hongkong, 7th July.  
"West Ivan" ... Leaves Hongkong, 21st July.  
"West Ivan" ... Leaves Hongkong, 24th July.  
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.  
For Full Information Apply To  
STRUTHERS AND BARRY,  
1st Floor, Powell's Building,  
General Agent for  
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,  
INDO-CHINA-STRITS & JAVA.  
Phone No. 3008  
G. F. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	SAN FRANCISCO	in port	30th June	SOERABAYA via MENADO BALIKPAPAN & MANASSAR BATAVIA via BANKA
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	1st July	3rd July	BATAVIA DIRECT
TJIKEMBANG	DALNY	28th June	6th July	BATAVIA DIRECT
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	in port	7th July	SOERABAYA DIRECT

Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation  
for a limited number of saloon passengers. All passengers carry a duly qualified seaman  
Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Telephone No. 1074.  
York Building, First Floor.



VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ  
(United Netherlands Navigation Company)  
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN  
(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).  
Regular monthly service between  
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND  
MANILA  
AND  
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG  
AND BREMEN  
Sailings, subject to alterations.  
For  
Steamers  
"OLDEKERK" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN, 22nd July  
"ZOSMA" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN, 22nd Aug.  
"SEMBILAN" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN, 21st Sept.  
"GEMMA" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN, 30th Oct.  
For full particulars please apply to:—  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
General Agent  
York Building.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 30th. at 11.42.—Pressure highest over the Bonins. It has decreased considerably over central Japan and moderately from N.E. Japan to Vladivostok. It is nearly stationary in south-western districts.  
Depressions are shown to the N.E. of Japan, over S.E. Mongolia and over Indo-China.  
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 29th June, 0.35 inch. Total since January 1st, 25.82 inches, against an average of 88.47 inches.  
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
Direction: S.E. winds, moderate; fair.  
Formosa Channel: S.W. winds, moderate.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, June 29th

	Previous Day	On Day	On Day
	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.73	29.71
Thermometer	82	80	88
Humidity	85	92	70
Wind Direction	SSW	Calm	SE
Force	1	0	3
Weather	1	0	0.35
Rain	0.12	0.00	0.35

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 89  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 20th June to 6th July, 1922.  
High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	1	2 45	5 7	7 27	13 0
Sun.	2	3 44	5 0	8 59	13 0
Mon.	3	3 27	5 12	9 44	13 0
Tues.	4	4 33	5 3	10 43	12 7
Wed.	5	4 48	4 7	10 39	12 3
Thur.	6	5 23	4 4	11 31	12 3
		5 33	4 0	12 18	12 6

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	High Water	Low Water	W. L. June 29	W. L. June 30
Wuchow, W. River	+78.80	-2.43	52.29	
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	10.90	10.83
Linkangchow, N. River	+57.00		15.80	16.00
Samshui, N. River	+27.25	-6.00	20.60	17.70
Shanghai, E. River	+15.15	-0.38	13.00	12.67

Engineer-in-Chief.

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTELS

Mr.	Mrs.	Mr.	Mrs.
Mr. Appleby	Mrs. J. L. Hsu	Mr. J. L. Hsu	Mrs. J. L. Hsu
Mr. C. W. Anderson	Mr. J. D. Joseph	Mr. J. D. Joseph	Mrs. J. D. Joseph
Mr. H. Anderson	Mr. H. D. Kinsley	Mr. H. D. Kinsley	Mrs. H. D. Kinsley
Col. H. J. Armes	Mrs. A. K. Kinsley	Mrs. A. K. Kinsley	Mr. A. K. Kinsley
Mr. H. H. Arnold	Mr. E. A. Larson	Mr. E. A. Larson	Mrs. E. A. Larson
Mr. Atkins	Mr. E. J. Levesque	Mr. E. J. Levesque	Mrs. E. J. Levesque
Mr. E. H. Backhouse	Mr. H. J. Linggins	Mr. H. J. Linggins	Mrs. H. J. Linggins
Mr. E. K. Bell	Capt. J. M. Lape	Capt. J. M. Lape	Mrs. J. M. Lape
Mr. T. Beer	Capt. H. C. Maller	Capt. H. C. Maller	Mrs. H. C. Maller
Capt. Thos. Beer	Mr. H. C. Maller	Mr. H. C. Maller	Mrs. H. C. Maller
Mr. Mrs. C. H. Benson	Mr. & Mrs. Marchant	Mr. & Mrs. Marchant	Mrs. & Mrs. Marchant
Mr. Benson	Mr. & Mrs. B. G.	Mr. & Mrs. B. G.	Mrs. & Mrs. B. G.
Mr. R. J. Birbeck	Mrs. W. J. Mattheison	Mrs. W. J. Mattheison	Mr. W. J. Mattheison
Mrs. E. Blackburn	Mr. D. J. McGee	Mr. D. J. McGee	Mrs. D. J. McGee
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bovey	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mrs. S. Brennan	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. C. A. Callick	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. F. C. Canham	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. W. Daires	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. F. H. Davies	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. & Mrs. Diemant	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. B. A. Doran	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mrs. F. C. Elvins	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. C. D. Farwell	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. John S. Gardiner	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hannibal	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. S. C. Harris	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Halquest	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. Is. Hien	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. & Mrs. E. Hilson	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. H. Victor Hollins	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Hum	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee
preys & children	Mr. D. McGee	Mr. D. McGee	Mrs. D. McGee

REGULAR BAY HOTEL

Mr.	Mrs.	Mr.	Mrs.
Mr. Belkickers	Mrs. McLaughlin	Mr. Belkickers	Mrs. McLaughlin
Mr. & Mrs. D. Birzel	Mr. Barker Ness	Mr. Barker Ness	Mrs. Barker Ness
Mr. Boswell	Mrs. Parker Ness	Mrs. Parker Ness	Mr. Parker Ness
Mr. Paul Davies	Mr. Nowrb	Mr. Nowrb	Mrs. Nowrb
Mr. C. P. Fritz	Mr. & Mrs. Nickelson	Mr. & Mrs. Nickelson	Mrs. & Mrs. Nickelson
Mr. & Mrs. Geare	Mr. & Mrs. Porrie	Mr. & Mrs. Porrie	Mrs. & Mrs. Porrie
Mr. & Mrs. Hanibal	Mr. F. W. Richmond	Mr. F. W. Richmond	Mrs. F. W. Richmond
Mrs. E. J. Hudson	Mr. Schultz	Mr. Schultz	Mrs. Schultz
Mr. & Mrs. Kettering	Mr. Sherry	Mr. Sherry	Mrs. Sherry
Mr. & Mrs. Kirkwood	Mr. S. P. Stewart	Mr. S. P. Stewart	Mrs. S. P. Stewart
Mr. Lechner	Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Tracer	Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Tracer	Mrs. & Mrs. F. D. Tracer
Mr. Lynott	Mr. Trevelyan	Mr. Trevelyan	Mrs. Trevelyan
Mr. & Mrs. E. Mattingly	Mr. & Mrs. T. H.	Mr. & Mrs. T. H.	Mrs. & Mrs. T. H.
Mr. McClay			



# ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.  
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

## OUTWARDS.

1. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 15th July ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

## HOMEWARDS.

2. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 2nd July ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.  
For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

## BOSTON-AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

JOHN B.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

## AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

### Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "PREMIER" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th July.  
2. "KEELUNG" (Calls at Philadelphia) ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.  
3. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and passenger rates apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG  
(JOHN B.S. & SONS, LTD.)  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
Destinations: STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATE.

1. "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 7th July.  
2. "AMBOISE" ... 15,000 ... On or about 21st July.  
3. "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 4th Aug.  
4. "ARMAND BEHIC" ... 11,000 ... On or about 11th July.  
5. "CHAMBERI" ... 15,000 ... On or about 21st July.  
6. "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 4th Aug.  
7. "AMBOISE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 22nd Aug.

## COMMERCIAL LINE

1. "COM. DORISE" ... On or about 2nd July.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE,  
DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars etc., apply to  
CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-  
REPRESENTATION.

A. JOHARD,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fast in service  
always and excellent cuisine.

## SWATOW AMOY & FOOSHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

TUNGUS ... Capt. Tidemann ... Friday, 30th June, at 12 noon.  
HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Patterson ... Tuesday, 4th July, at 1 p.m.  
HAIHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thompson ... Friday, 7th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO  
(General Managers)

# YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

## REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

## KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hokow & Pakhoi

1. "PAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 6th July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

1. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 6th July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:  
No. 17, Queen's Road, West.  
Tel. No. 155.  
Top Floor, King's Building,  
Tel. No. 140.

# P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, (INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.)

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MIRZAPUR"	8,500	5th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SOUDAN"	7,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMAIA"	9,000	19th July	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,580	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANRA"	8,094	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,350	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,887	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,055	25th Oct.	do.
"KHIVRA"	9,000	19th Nov.	do.
"KAGODA"	7,040	2nd Dec.	do.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA" ... 5,205 ... 30th June, 1.30 p.m. ... Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (Sena)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 6th July ... Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KASHGAR" ... 9,000 ... 2nd July, D.L. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama  
"SOUDAN" ... 7,000 ... 4th July ... Shanghai only  
"ST. ALBANS" ... 4,500 ... 4th July ... Kobe & Yokohama  
"JAPAN" ... 6,052 ... 9th July ... Shanghai & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

\* First Class Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the service of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.

\* All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

\* Parcels for forwarding not more than 3 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

## MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

# O. S. K.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 14th July.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, JUBBON, 2

CAP. TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 15th July.

BOMBAY-COLOMBO-REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd July.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 5th July.

CALCUTTA-Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA-

via Seattle-Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA

"ARABIA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Friday, 7th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA-Regular & coastwise service via Japan, Peru, San Francisco

Penang and Canton Ports

"HAGUE MARU" ... 1st week of August.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS-Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ANDAMARU" ... Tuesday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY-These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

"KAWO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon

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3. "HUICHOW" ... On 2nd July, D.L.  
4. "LITANY" ... On 2nd July, noon.  
5. "LUCHOW" ... On 4th July, noon.  
6. "KIANGSU" ... On 4th July, noon.  
7. "KANGCHOW" ... On 6th July, 10 a.m.  
8. "SZECHUEN" ... On 9th July, noon.

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2. "TENYO MARU" ... 20,000 ... July 19th.  
3. "KOREA MARU" ... 20,000 ... July 30th.  
4. "SHINYO MARU" ... 20,000 ... Aug. 14th.  
5. "PERUSA MARU" (Omitting Shanghai) ... 9,000 ... Aug. 24th, 10.30 a.m.  
6. "TAIYO MARU" ... 22,000 ... Sept. 9th.  
\* Calling at Dairen. \* Calling at Keelung.

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## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

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THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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2. "ANYO MARU" ... 20,000 ... October 9th.  
3. "SEIYO MARU" ... 20,000 ... Nov. 19th.

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SS. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... July 28th ... Aug. 27th.  
SS. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Aug. 23rd ... Sept. 14th.  
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